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ABSTRACT

Basic data about the demographic and family characteristics of first-year students at American graduate schools of business and management are presented, based on the Graduate Management Admission Council's New Matriculants Survey. Three sections are as follows: (1) individual demographic characteristics (distributions and crosstabulations of individual demographic characteristics); (2) marital and family characteristics (marital status, spouse characteristics, and children); and (3) family background (characteristics of father and mother). Results include such facts as: about two-thirds of matriculants are males; about one out of every eight matriculants is a foreign student; two-fifths are currently married; about two out of three spouses have a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree; two-thirds of the spouses work at least 35 hours a week; about one-fifth of the respondents have one or more children whom they support; males are one and one half times as likely as females to have one or more children to support; about one out of 10 married respondents expect to remain childless; fathers of one third of respondents were employed in executive, administrative, or management occupations; mothers of about a third of the respondents attained a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree; and the mothers of about half the respondents worked for pay. (SM)

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Management
Admission
Council

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First Results from the
GMAC's New Matriculants Survey

An Overview of Demographic and Family Characteristics of First-Year Students in U.S. MBA Programs

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First Results from the GMAC's New Matriculants Survey:

AN OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS IN U.S. MBA PROGRAMS

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April, 1988

Views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Graduate Management Admission Council.

PREFACE

This document reports basic information about the demographic and family characteristics of first-year students at American graduate schools of business and management. It is based on the Graduate Management Admission Council's New Matriculants Survey, which gathered data on 2,053 first-year students at ninety-one U.S. graduate schools of business and management between April and December of 1985. The survey is based on a two-stage sample that was designed to be representative of both schools and students: first, schools were randomly sampled, and then random samples of students were drawn from each sampled school. The survey achieved response rates of 93 percent from schools and 73 percent from students. The vast majority of respondents completed a lengthy written questionnaire that had been mailed to them; a few responded to an abbreviated questionnaire that was administered by telephone. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only survey that provides a wide range of data on the attitudes and characteristics of a nationally representative sample of MBA students.

This report is divided into three sections: Section 1 describes important individual demographic characteristics of respondents, including age, sex, race-ethnicity and status as a foreign or domestic student. Section 2 describes marital and family characteristics. Section 3 describes aspects of respondents' family background.

Data in this document are designed to be read quickly or to be studied at length. For the benefit of those who wish to gain the fastest overview, key points may be culled from table titles, which are full sentences which indicate some major results.

This report is one of a series of documents intended to make large volumes of tabular material accessible to persons whose everyday business requires knowledge of the characteristics of students enrolled in MBA programs in the United States. This report is written specifically for persons who do not have formal training in mathematical statistics or survey research methods.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of persons and organizations were involved in the design and execution of the GMAC New Matriculants Survey. William Broesamle, president of GMAC, conceived the project and supported it vigorously. The Board of Trustees and the Research Committee of the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC) supervised the project from start to finish. Ross M. Stolzenberg of GMAC formulated basic design specifications for the project. Along with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), a survey research organization affiliated with the University of Chicago, Stolzenberg and John Abowd of the University of Chicago Business School established specific survey and sample-design parameters and held basic responsibility for all aspects of the survey. Sampling and some broader issues were dealt with by Martin Frankel of City University of New York and NORC. A committee led by Abowd and assisted by Martha Mandilovitch of NORC constructed the questionnaire and conducted the Chicago-area survey pretest and pretest analysis. Committee members included R. Darrell Bock, Edward P. Lazear, and Christopher Winship. The cooperation of sampled schools was obtained through the joint efforts of GMAC and NORC, and the survey was fielded and processed by NORC staff under the supervision of Martha Mandilovitch and Woody Carter. Chris Beard of NORC supervised the data processing. In addition to co-authorship of this document, Roseann Giarrusso did much preliminary analysis to assure the quality of the New Matriculants Survey Data. Leslie Duncan assisted with production of this manuscript. We are very grateful to many people for their efforts on this project, especially to those at each sampled school who took pains to see that student lists were properly compiled so that survey mailings and follow-up telephone calls could be conducted properly. Without their help, the efforts of all others connected with this project would have been for naught.

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I. INDIVIDUAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Distributions

1. Age

Table 1.1 -- Age

More than a fifth of matriculants are 23 years of age or younger, and more than one half are 26 years old or younger.

Age	Frequency	Percent
23 or less	409	20.2
24 - 26	681	33.6
27 - 30	456	22.5
31 - 35	260	12.8
36 or more	220	10.9
Total	2025	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2025 respondents. 28 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

2. Sex

Table 1.2 -- Sex

About two-thirds of matriculants are males.

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Males	1272	62.1
Females	775	37.9
Total	2047	100.0

Notes: This table is based on the responses of 2047 respondents. 6 persons did not answer this question.

3. Race and Ethnicity

Table 1.3 -- Race and Ethnicity

About five-sixths of matriculants are White non-Hispanics; fewer than one in twenty is Black.

Race and Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
White Non-Hispanic	1725	84.3
Hispanic	67	3.3
Black	65	3.2
Asian	163	7.9
Other	28	1.3
Total	2046	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2046 respondents. 7 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Remarks about the data: The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other."

4. Foreign Student Status

Table 1.4 -- Foreign Student Status

About one out of every eight matriculants is a foreign student.

Foreign Student Status	Frequency	Percent
Domestic	1676	87.3
Foreign	244	12.7
Total	1920	100.0

Notes: This table is based on 1920 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 18 persons did not answer this question.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

B. Crosstabulations of Individual Demographic Characteristics

1. Age by Sex

Table 1.5 -- Age by Sex

Age distributions of males and females do not differ markedly.

		Sex of Respondent		
		Male	Female	Total
Age Group				
	n	254	154	409
23 or less	Row %	62.2	37.8	20.2
	Col %	20.2	20.2	
	n	421	258	679
24 - 26	Row %	62.0	38.0	33.6
	Col %	33.4	33.8	
	n	276	180	456
27 - 30	Row %	60.6	39.4	22.5
	Col %	21.9	23.5	
	n	174	86	260
31 - 35	Row %	67.1	32.9	12.8
	Col %	13.8	11.2	
	n	133	87	220
36 or over	Row %	60.7	39.3	10.9
	Col %	10.6	11.3	
	n	1258	764	2023
Total	Row %	62.2	37.8	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2023 respondents. 30 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and

rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

2. Age by Race-Ethnicity

Table 1.6 -- Age by Race-Ethnicity

The proportion of Hispanic and Asian respondents who are younger than 24 years of age is larger than the proportion of White non-Hispanics and Blacks who are less than 24.

		Race-Ethnicity					
		White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other	Total
Age Group							
23 - under	n	312	18	12	60	6	409
	Row %	76.4	4.4	3.0	14.7	1.5	20.2
	Col %	18.3	27.2	19.2	37.2	24.9	
24 - 26	n	583	23	19	46	9	680
	Row %	85.7	3.3	2.9	6.8	1.3	33.6
	Col %	34.2	34.1	30.6	28.4	37.3	
27 - 30	n	388	12	16	34	4	454
	Row %	85.5	2.7	3.4	7.4	1.0	22.5
	Col %	22.8	18.1	24.6	20.8	18.5	
31 - 35	n	230	3	11	13	2	260
	Row %	88.5	1.3	4.4	5.1	.6	12.8
	Col %	13.5	5.0	18.0	8.2	7.0	
36 or over	n	193	10	5	9	3	220
	Row %	87.8	4.7	2.2	4.0	1.3	10.9
	Col %	11.3	15.6	7.7	5.4	12.2	
Total	n	1706	67	64	162	24	2022
	Row %	84.4	3.3	3.2	8.0	1.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2022 respondents. 31 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%. (c) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: (a) For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986. (b) The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other."

3. Foreign Student Status

Table 1.7 -- Age by Foreign Student Status

The proportion of foreign respondents who are younger than 24 years of age is about twice the proportion of domestic respondents who are less than 24.

		Foreign Student Status		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total
Age Group				
	n	307	86	394
23 or less	Row %	78.1	21.9	20.5
	Col %	18.3	35.4	
	n	577	77	653
24 - 26	Row %	88.3	11.7	34.0
	Col %	34.4	31.5	
	n	385	50	435
27 - 30	Row %	88.6	11.4	22.6
	Col %	23.0	20.3	
	n	207	25	233
31 - 35	Row %	89.1	10.9	12.1
	Col %	12.4	10.4	
	n	199	6	205
36 or over	Row %	97.1	2.9	10.7
	Col %	11.9	2.4	
	n	1675	244	1919
Total	Row %	87.3	12.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1919 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign

student status. 19 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: (a) For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986. (b) Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

4. Race-Ethnicity by Sex

Table 1.8 -- Race-Ethnicity by Sex

The proportion of women among Black respondents is higher than the proportion of women among respondents of other identified race-ethnicity groups.

		Sex of Respondent		
Race-Ethnicity		Male	Female	Total
	n	1057	667	1724
White	Row %	61.3	38.7	84.3
Non-	Col %	83.2	86.1	
Hispanic				
	n	48	19	67
Hispanic	Row %	72.0	28.0	3.3
	Col %	3.8	2.4	
	n	34	30	65
Black	Row %	53.2	46.8	3.2
	Col %	2.7	3.9	
	n	117	46	163
Asian	Row %	71.7	28.3	7.9
	Col %	9.2	5.9	
	n	15	13	28
Other	Row %	53.1	46.9	1.3
	Col %	1.2	1.7	
	n	1270	775	2045
Total	Row %	62.1	37.9	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2045 respondents. 8 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%. (c) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other."

5. Race-Ethnicity by Foreign Student Status

Table 1.9 -- Race-Ethnicity by Foreign Student Status

The proportion of foreign students is lower among White non-Hispanics than among members of other identified race-ethnicity groups.

		Foreign Student Status		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total
Race-Ethnicity				
	n	1544	70	1614
White	Row %	95.7	4.3	84.1
Non-	Col %	92.2	28.6	
Hispanic				
	n	47	15	62
Hispanic	Row %	75.8	24.2	3.2
	Col %	2.8	6.1	
	n	40	22	62
Black	Row %	64.5	35.5	3.2
	Col %	2.4	9.0	
	n	31	129	160
Asian	Row %	19.6	80.4	8.4
	Col %	1.9	52.9	
	n	13	8	22
Other	Row %	61.4	38.6	1.1
	Col %	.8	3.4	
	n	1675	244	1919
Total	Row %	87.3	12.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1919 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign

student status. 19 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other." (b) Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic. (c) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row totals.

6. Foreign Student Status by Current Employment

Table 1.10 -- Foreign Student Status by Current Employment

Foreign students are much less likely than domestic students to be employed while attending graduate school.

		Employment Status			
Foreign Student Status		Full-Time	Part-Time	Not Employed	Total
Domestic	n	1062	217	389	1668
	Row %	63.7	13.0	23.3	87.4
	Col %	94.9	88.3	71.6	
Foreign	n	57	29	155	241
	Row %	23.7	12.0	64.3	12.6
	Col %	5.1	11.7	28.4	
Total	n	1119	246	544	1908
	Row %	58.6	12.9	28.5	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: This table is based on the responses of 1908 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status. 30 persons did not answer one or both of these questions.

Remarks about the data: (a) Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic. (b) Part-time employment refers to less than 35 hours per week.

7. Foreign Student Status by Length of Full-Time Post-College Employment

Table 1.11 -- Foreign Student Status by Length of Employment

Foreign students are four times as likely as domestic students to lack full-time, post-college employment experience.

		Length of Employment Experience				
Foreign Student Status		None	1-24 Months	25-48 Months	49 Months or more	Total
Domestic	n	182	388	413	637	1619
	Row %	11.2	24.0	25.5	39.3	87.0
	Col %	62.1	86.9	93.2	93.6	
Foreign	n	111	59	30	43	242
	Row %	45.6	24.1	12.4	17.9	13.0
	Col %	37.9	13.1	6.8	6.4	
Total	n	292	446	443	680	1861
	Row %	15.7	24.0	23.8	36.5	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1861 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status. 77 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

8. Sex of Respondent by Foreign Student Status

Table 1.12 -- Sex by Foreign Student Status

Two out of five domestic students are female; one out of four foreign students are female.

		Foreign Student Status		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total
Sex				
	n	1011	185	1196
Male	Row %	84.5	15.5	62.3
	Col %	60.4	75.9	
	n	664	59	723
Female	Row %	91.9	8.1	37.7
	Col %	39.6	24.1	
	n	1675	244	1919
Total	Row %	87.3	12.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: This table is based on the responses of 1919 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status. 19 persons did not answer one or both of these questions.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

II. MARITAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

A. Marital Status

Table 2.1 -- Marital Status

Two-fifths are currently married.

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Never Married	1106	54.3
Married	826	40.5
Separated, Widowed, or Divorced	106	5.2
Total	2037	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2037 respondents. 16 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Table 2.2 -- Marital Status by Age

The majority of students 27 years of age and over are married.

		Marital Status			
Age Group		Never Married	Married	Separated, Widowed, Divorced	Total
23 or less	n	377	27	1	405
	Row %	93.0	6.7	.3	20.1
	Col %	34.4	3.3	1.3	
24 - 26	n	476	199	3	677
	Row %	70.3	29.3	.4	33.6
	Col %	43.5	24.3	2.5	
27 - 30	n	176	248	32	456
	Row %	38.7	54.3	7.0	22.6
	Col %	16.1	30.3	30.5	
31 - 35	n	53	165	39	258
	Row %	20.7	64.0	15.3	12.8
	Col %	4.9	20.2	37.6	
36 or over	n	12	178	29	219
	Row %	5.4	81.1	13.4	10.9
	Col %	1.1	21.8	28.2	
Total	n	1094	816	105	2015
	Row %	54.3	40.5	5.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2015 respondents. 38 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%. (c) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

Table 2.3 -- Marital Status by Sex

Male students are more likely than female students to be married.

		Marital Status			
		Never Married	Married	Separated, Widowed, Divorced	Total
Sex					
	n	656	569	40	1266
Male	Row %	51.9	45.0	3.2	62.2
	Col %	59.5	68.9	37.9	
	n	447	257	66	770
Female	Row %	58.1	33.3	8.6	37.8
	Col %	40.5	31.1	62.1	
	n	1104	826	106	2035
Total	Row %	54.2	40.6	5.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2035 respondents. 18 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%. (c) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Table 2.4 -- Marital Status by Race-Ethnicity

Whites are more likely than members of other identified race-ethnicity groups to be married.

		Marital Status			
		Never Married	Married	Separated, Widowed, Divorced	Total
Race-Ethnicity					
	n	897	728	94	1719
White	Row %	52.2	42.4	5.4	84.5
Non-Hispanic	Col %	81.2	88.4	88.2	
	n	40	23	3	66
Hispanic	Row %	60.6	35.3	4.0	3.3
	Col %	3.6	2.8	2.5	
	n	30	25	8	62
Black	Row %	48.3	39.6	12.1	3.1
	Col %	2.7	3.0	7.1	
	n	120	40	1	161
Asian	Row %	74.6	24.8	.6	7.9
	Col %	10.9	4.9	1.0	
	n	17	7	1	26
Other	Row %	65.8	29.0	5.2	1.3
	Col %	1.5	.9	1.3	
	n	1105	824	106	2035
Total	Row %	54.3	40.5	5.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 2035 respondents. 18 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%. (c) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other."

Table 2.5 -- Marital Status by Foreign Student Status

Two out of five domestic students are married; one out of four foreign students are married.

Foreign Student Status		Marital Status: Never Married	Married	Separated, Widowed, Divorced	Total
Domestic	n	876	704	94	1673
	Row %	52.3	42.1	5.6	87.3
	Col %	83.4	91.9	93.3	
Foreign	n	174	62	7	243
	Row %	71.8	25.4	2.8	12.7
	Col %	16.6	8.1	6.7	
Total	n	1050	765	101	1916
	Row %	54.8	39.9	5.3	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1916 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status. 22 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

Table 2.6 -- Marital Status by Foreign Student Status by Sex

Domestic males are about one and a third times more likely than domestic females to be married; foreign males are about two and a half times more likely than foreign females to be married.

Males

		Marital Status			
Foreign Student Status		Never Married	Married	Separated, Widowed, Divorced	Total
Domestic	n	503	472	33	1009
	Row %	49.9	46.8	3.3	84.6
	Col %	80.2	89.7	86.2	
Foreign	n	124	54	5	184
	Row %	67.5	29.6	2.9	15.4
	Col %	19.8	10.3	13.8	
Total	n	628	527	38	1193
	Row %	52.6	44.2	3.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1193 respondents. 775 female respondents were eliminated from this analysis. 79 male respondents were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status, or they did not answer one or both of these questions. 6 persons who did not specify their sex were eliminated from the analysis. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

Table 2.6 (continued)

Females

Foreign Student Status		Marital Status: Never Married	Married	Separated, Widowed, Divorced	Total
Domestic	n	371	231	61	663
	Row %	55.9	34.9	9.2	91.9
	Col %	88.1	97.0	97.6	
Foreign	n	50	7	1	59
	Row %	85.4	12.1	2.5	8.1
	Col %	11.9	3.0	2.4	
Total	n	421	238	63	722
	Row %	58.3	33.0	8.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 722 respondents. 1272 male respondents were eliminated from this analysis. 53 female respondents were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status, or they did not answer one or both of these questions. 6 persons who did not specify their sex were eliminated from the analysis. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

B. Characteristics of Respondent's Spouse

1. Spouse's Education

Table 2.7 -- Educational Attainment of Spouse

About two out of three spouses have a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

Level of Education of Spouse	Frequency	Percent
Did Not Complete High School	9	1.3
High School Diploma	44	5.8
Some Post-Secondary	227	30.3
College Degree	327	43.6
Master's Degree	105	13.9
Doctor's Degree	39	5.2
Total	751	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 751 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked this question. 17 persons who were married but not living with their spouse were not asked this question. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked this question. 62 persons were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 3 persons who specified non-classifiable degrees were eliminated from this analysis. 8 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Table 2.8 -- Educational Attainment of Spouse by Sex of Respondent

Spouses of female respondents have attained a higher average level of education than spouses of male respondents.

Spouse's Level of Education		Sex of Respondent: Male	Female	Total
Did Not Complete High School	n	5	4	9
	Row %	52.3	47.7	1.3
	Col %	.9	2.0	
High School Diploma	n	27	17	44
	Row %	60.9	39.1	5.8
	Col %	5.1	7.5	
Some Post-Secondary	n	185	42	227
	Row %	81.3	18.7	30.3
	Col %	35.4	18.5	
College Degree	n	238	90	327
	Row %	72.6	27.4	43.6
	Col %	45.6	39.1	
Master's Degree	n	58	47	105
	Row %	55.0	45.0	13.9
	Col %	11.0	20.5	
Doctor's Degree	n	10	29	39
	Row %	26.5	73.5	5.2
	Col %	2.0	12.5	
Total	n	522	229	751
	Row %	69.5	30.5	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 751 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked the question on spouse education. 17 persons who

were married but not living with their spouse were not asked the question on spouse education. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked the question on spouse education. 62 persons were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on spouse education. 3 persons who specified non-classifiable degrees were eliminated from this analysis. 8 persons did not answer the question on spouse education. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Table 2.9 -- Enrollment Status of Spouse

One fifth of the spouses are also enrolled in school.

Enrollment Status of Spouse	Frequency	Percent
Enrolled Full-Time	49	6.6
Enrolled Part-Time	116	15.5
Not Enrolled in School	581	77.9
Total	746	100.0

Notes: This table is based on the responses of 746 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked this question. 17 persons who were married but not living with their spouse were not asked this question. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked this question. 62 persons were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 3 persons who specified non-classifiable degrees were eliminated from this analysis. 13 persons did not answer this question.

2. Spouse's Employment Status

Table 2.10 -- Employment Status of Spouse

Two-thirds of the spouses work at least 35 hours a week.

Employment Status of Spouse	Frequency	Percent
Not Employed	162	21.8
Part-Time (less than 35 hours)	101	13.6
Full-Time (35 to 40 hours)	289	38.9
Over-Time (over 40 hours)	191	25.7
Total	742	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 742 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked this question. 17 persons who were married but not living with their spouse were not asked this question. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked this question. 62 persons were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 20 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Table 2.11 -- Employment Status of Spouse by Age of Respondent

Older married matriculants are less likely than younger married matriculants to have a working spouse.

		Age of Respondent					
Spouse's Employment Status		23 or Less	24 through 27	27 through 31	32 through 36	36 or More	Total
Not Employed	n	4	19	48	47	43	162
	Row %	2.5	12.1	29.8	29.2	26.5	21.8
	Col %	18.1	10.2	21.6	31.9	27.2	
Part-Time (less than 35 hours/ week)	n	3	27	29	25	16	101
	Row %	3.4	26.3	29.1	25.2	16.0	13.6
	Col %	15.3	13.9	13.2	17.2	10.3	
Full-Time (35-40 hours/ week	n	10	87	84	39	70	289
	Row %	3.5	29.9	28.9	13.4	24.2	38.9
	Col %	45.4	45.1	37.5	26.2	44.5	
Over-Time (more than 40 hours/ week)	n	5	59	62	37	28	191
	Row %	2.5	31.0	32.4	19.2	14.9	25.7
	Col %	21.3	30.9	27.7	24.7	18.1	
Total	n	22	192	223	148	157	742
	Row %	3.0	25.8	30.0	20.0	21.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 742 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 17 persons who were married but not living with their spouse were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked the

question on spouses' employment. 62 persons were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on spouses' employment. 20 persons did not answer the question on spouses' employment. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

Table 2.12 -- Employment Status of Spouse by Sex of Respondent

Spouses of male respondents are almost five times as likely as spouses of female respondents to not work.

		Sex of Respondent		
		Male	Female	Total
Spouse's Employment Status				
	n	148	13	162
Not	Row %	91.6	8.4	21.8
Employed	Col %	28.7	6.0	
Part-Time	n	89	12	101
less than	Row %	88.1	11.9	13.6
35 hours/	Col %	17.2	5.3	
week				
Full-Time	n	196	93	289
(35-40	Row %	67.7	32.3	38.9
hours/week)	Col %	37.9	41.4	
Over-Time	n	84	107	191
(more than	Row %	44.0	56.0	25.7
40 hours/	Col %	16.2	47.3	
week				
	n	517	226	742
Total	Row %	69.6	30.4	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 742 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 17 persons who were married but not living with their spouse were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 62 persons were either given the short form of the

questionnaire which did not include the question on spouses' employment. 20 persons did not answer the question on spouses' employment. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Table 2.13 -- Employment Status of Respondent's Spouse by Foreign Student Status of Respondent

Spouses of domestic respondents are more likely to work than spouses of foreign students.

Spouse's Employment Status		Foreign Status of Respondent: Domestic	Foreign	Total
Over-Time (more than 40 hours/ week)	n	134	27	161
	Row %	83.2	16.8	21.8
	Col %	19.7	47.0	
Part-Time (less than 35 hours/ week)	n	87	11	98
	Row %	89.2	10.8	13.2
	Col %	12.8	18.3	
Full-Time (35 to 40 hours/ week)	n	275	13	288
	Row %	95.6	4.4	39.1
	Col %	40.5	21.9	
Over-Time (more than 40 hours/ week)	n	183	7	191
	Row %	96.1	3.9	25.9
	Col %	27.0	12.8	
Total	n	680	58	738
	Row %	92.2	7.8	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 738 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 17 persons who

were married but not living with their spouse were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 106 persons who were separated, divorced, or widowed were not asked the question on spouses' employment. 62 persons were either given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on spouses' employment. 24 persons did not answer the question on spouses' employment. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

C. Children

Table 2.14 -- Number of Children Respondent Supports

About one fifth of the respondents have one or more children whom they support.

No. of Children	Frequency	Percent
None	1594	80.9
One	160	8.1
Two	151	7.6
Three	54	2.7
Four or More	13	.7
Total	1971	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1971 respondents. 68 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 14 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Table 2.15 -- Number of Children Respondent Supports by Age

The proportion of respondents with one or more children to support increases from one out of five for respondents between 27 to 30 years of age to three out of four for respondents 36 and over.

Number of Children Respondent Supports

Age Group		None	One or More	Total
23 or less	n	400	1	401
	Row %	99.6	.4	20.5
	Col %	25.3	.4	
24 - 26	n	644	28	672
	Row %	95.8	4.2	34.3
	Col %	40.7	7.5	
27 - 30	n	352	90	442
	Row %	79.6	20.4	22.6
	Col %	22.3	23.9	
31 - 35	n	132	106	239
	Row %	55.5	44.5	12.2
	Col %	8.4	28.1	
36 or more	n	54	151	206
	Row %	26.3	73.7	10.5
	Col %	3.4	40.2	
Total	n	1582	377	1959
	Row %	80.7	19.3	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1959 respondents. 68 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on number of children. 26 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to

weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

Table 2.16 -- Number of Children Respondent Supports by Sex

Males are over one and a half times as likely as females to have one or more children to support.

		Number of Children Respondent Supports		
		None	One or More	Total
Sex				
	n	950	274	1224
Male	Row %	77.6	22.4	62.2
	Col %	59.7	72.7	
	n	642	103	745
Female	Row %	86.2	13.8	37.8
	Col %	40.3	27.3	
	n	1591	377	1969
Total	Row %	80.8	19.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: This table is based on the responses of 1969 respondents. 68 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on number of children. 16 persons did not answer one or both of these questions.

Table 2.17 -- Number of Children Respondent Supports by Age by Sex

Among respondents aged 31-35, males are more than two and one half times as likely as females to support one or more children.

Males

Age Group		Number of Children Respondent Supports: None	One or More	Total
23 or less	n	245	1	247
	Row %	99.4	.6	20.3
	Col %	26.0	.5	
24 - 26	n	393	23	417
	Row %	94.4	5.6	34.2
	Col %	41.7	8.5	
27 - 30	n	200	69	269
	Row %	74.5	25.5	22.1
	Col %	21.2	25.0	
31 - 35	n	73	90	163
	Row %	44.8	55.2	13.4
	Col %	7.7	32.8	
36 or more	n	31	91	123
	Row %	25.7	74.3	10.1
	Col %	3.3	33.2	
Total	n	943	274	1218
	Row %	77.5	22.5	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1218 respondents. 775 female respondents were eliminated from this analysis. 54 male respondents did not answer one or both of these questions. 6 persons who did not specify their sex were eliminated from

the analysis. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

Table 2.17 (continued)
Females

Number of Children Respondent Supports

Age Group		None	One or More	Total
23 or less	n	154	0	154
	Row %	100.0	0	20.9
	Col %	24.2	0	
24 - 26	n	248	5	253
	Row %	98.1	1.9	34.2
	Col %	39.0	4.6	
27 - 30	n	152	22	173
	Row %	87.5	12.5	23.4
	Col %	23.8	21.0	
31 - 35	n	60	16	76
	Row %	78.6	21.4	10.3
	Col %	9.4	15.7	
36 or more	n	23	60	83
	Row %	27.2	72.8	11.2
	Col %	3.5	58.6	
Total	n	636	103	739
	Row %	86.1	13.9	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 739 respondents. 1272 male respondents were eliminated from this analysis. 36 female respondents did not answer one or both of these questions. 6 persons who did not specify their sex were eliminated from the analysis. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986.

Table 2.18 -- Number of Children Respondent Supports by Foreign Student Status

Domestic respondents are one and a half times more likely than foreign respondents to have children to support.

		Number of Children Respondent Supports		
Foreign Student Status		None	One or More	Total
Domestic	n	1327	340	1667
	Row %	79.6	20.4	87.3
	Col %	86.3	91.3	
Foreign	n	210	32	243
	Row %	86.7	13.3	12.7
	Col %	13.7	8.7	
Total	n	1537	373	1910
	Row %	80.5	19.5	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1910 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on foreign student status or on number of children. 28 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

Table 2.19 -- Number of Children Respondent Supports by Foreign Student Status by Sex

The difference between males and females in the number of children supported is greater among foreign than domestic respondents.

Males

		Number of Children Respondent Supports		
		None	One or More	Total
Foreign Student Status				
	n	767	241	1007
Domestic	Row %	76.1	23.9	84.6
	Col %	83.3	88.9	
	n	154	30	184
Foreign	Row %	83.7	16.3	15.4
	Col %	16.7	11.1	
	n	921	271	1191
Total	Row %	77.3	22.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1191 respondents. 775 female respondents were eliminated from this analysis. 81 male respondents did not answer one or both of these questions. 6 persons who did not specify their sex were eliminated from the analysis. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

Table 2.19 (continued)

Females

Foreign Student Status		Number of Children Respondent Supports: None	One or More	Total
	n	559	100	659
Domestic	Row %	84.9	15.1	91.8
	Col %	90.8	97.7	
	n	56	2	59
Foreign	Row %	96.1	3.9	8.2
	Col %	9.2	2.3	
	n	616	102	718
Total	Row %	85.8	14.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 718 respondents. 1272 male respondents were eliminated from this analysis. 57 female respondents did not answer one or both of these questions. 6 persons who did not specify their sex were eliminated from the analysis. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic.

Table 2.20 -- Total Number of Children Respondents Expect to Have

About one out of ten married respondents expect to remain childless.

No. of Children	Frequency	Percent
No children	105	12.5
One Child	95	11.3
Two Children	371	44.3
Three Children	195	23.3
Four or More Children	71	8.5
Total	838	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 838 respondents. 1106 persons who had never been married were not asked this question. 68 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 3 persons who responded "don't know" to this question were eliminated from this analysis. 38 persons did not respond to this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

III. FAMILY BACKGROUND

A. Characteristics of Respondents' Father

1. Father's Education

Table 3.1 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Father

Fathers of about half the respondents attained a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

Father's Education	Frequency	Percent
Did Not Complete High School	308	15.5
High School	416	20.9
Some Post-Secondary	347	17.4
College Degree	464	23.3
Master's Degree	246	12.4
Doctor's Degree	210	10.5
Total	1992	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1992 respondents. 6 persons who responded "don't know" to this question were eliminated from this analysis. 55 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about these data: Father's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.2 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Father by Age of Respondent

Fathers of older respondents were less likely than fathers of younger respondents to have attained a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

		Age of Respondent					
Father's Level of Education		23 or Less	24 through 26	27 through 30	31 through 35	36 or More	Total
Did Not Complete High School	n	39	61	69	52	83	304
	Row %	12.9	20.0	22.7	17.2	27.2	15.5
	Col %	9.8	9.2	15.7	20.7	38.5	
High School Diploma	n	59	131	107	62	51	409
	Row %	14.5	32.0	26.1	15.1	12.4	20.8
	Col %	14.8	19.8	24.4	24.4	23.5	
Some Post-Secondary	n	58	117	80	51	39	345
	Row %	16.7	34.1	23.2	14.8	11.3	17.5
	Col %	14.4	17.8	18.2	20.1	18.1	
College Degree	n	113	168	110	53	19	463
	Row %	24.3	36.3	23.8	11.5	4.0	23.5
	Col %	28.1	25.5	25.1	21.0	8.7	
Master's Degree	n	77	100	34	23	6	240
	Row %	32.0	41.5	14.1	9.6	2.7	12.2
	Col %	19.2	15.1	7.7	9.1	3.0	
Doctor's Degree	n	55	83	39	12	17	206
	Row %	26.7	40.0	19.0	5.7	8.5	10.5
	Col %	13.8	12.5	8.9	4.7	8.1	
Total	n	401	659	439	253	215	1967
	Row %	20.4	33.5	22.3	12.9	10.9	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1967 respondents. 6 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' educational attainment were eliminated from this analysis. 80 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986. (b) Father's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.3 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Father by Sex of Respondent

The educational attainment distribution for fathers of male respondents does not differ markedly from the educational attainment distribution for fathers of female respondents.

Father's Level of Education		Sex of Respondent Male	Female	Total
Did Not Complete High School	n	182	127	308
	Row %	58.9	41.1	15.5
	Col %	14.8	16.7	
High School Diploma	n	261	155	416
	Row %	62.7	37.3	20.9
	Col %	21.2	20.5	
Some Post-Secondary	n	198	149	347
	Row %	57.1	42.9	17.4
	Col %	16.1	19.7	
College Degree	n	301	163	463
	Row %	64.9	35.1	23.3
	Col %	24.4	21.5	
Master's Degree	n	157	88	245
	Row %	64.0	36.0	12.3
	Col %	12.7	11.6	
Doctor's Degree	n	134	76	210
	Row %	63.9	36.1	10.6
	Col %	10.9	10.0	
Total	n	1232	757	1989
	Row %	61.9	38.1	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1989 respondents. 6 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' educational attainment were eliminated from this analysis. 58 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about these data: Father's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.4 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Father by Race-Ethnicity of Respondent

Fathers of Black respondents were less likely than fathers of respondents of other identified race-ethnicity groups to have a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

		Race-Ethnicity of Respondent					
Father's Level of Education		White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other	Total
Did Not Complete High School	n	244	11	18	28	7	308
	Row %	79.1	3.7	5.8	9.2	2.1	15.5
	Col %	14.5	17.6	29.9	18.1	28.3	
High School Diploma	n	356	13	18	24	6	416
	Row %	85.6	3.0	4.3	5.7	1.4	20.9
	Col %	21.2	19.6	29.6	15.1	25.1	
Some Post-Secondary	n	301	13	8	26	0	347
	Row %	86.7	3.7	2.2	7.4	0	17.4
	Col %	17.9	19.8	12.6	16.4	0	
College Degree	n	406	10	6	36	4	462
	Row %	88.0	2.1	1.2	7.8	.9	23.2
	Col %	24.1	15.2	9.6	22.9	17.1	
Master's Degree	n	202	6	8	26	4	245
	Row %	82.6	2.4	3.1	10.4	1.5	12.3
	Col %	12.0	9.1	12.5	16.3	16.0	
Doctor's Degree	n	174	12	4	17	3	210
	Row %	82.8	5.8	1.7	8.3	1.5	10.6
	Col %	10.3	18.7	5.8	11.1	13.5	
Total	n	1684	65	60	157	23	1988
	Row %	84.7	3.2	3.0	7.9	1.2	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1988 respondents. 6 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' educational attainment were eliminated from this analysis. 59 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other." (b) Father's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.5 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Father by Foreign Student Status of Respondent

There is no substantial difference in the proportion of domestic and foreign respondents whose fathers attained a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

Father's Level of Education		Foreign Student Status of Respondent: Domestic	Foreign	Total
Did Not Complete High School	n	238	49	288
	Row %	82.9	17.1	15.4
	Col %	14.6	21.4	
High School Diploma	n	339	41	380
	Row %	89.3	10.7	20.4
	Col %	20.8	17.7	
Some Post-Secondary	n	301	30	332
	Row %	90.9	9.1	17.8
	Col %	18.5	13.1	
College Degree	n	399	47	446
	Row %	89.4	10.6	24.0
	Col %	24.4	20.6	
Master's Degree	n	184	37	221
	Row %	83.1	16.9	11.9
	Col %	11.2	16.2	
Doctor's Degree	n	171	25	196
	Row %	87.3	12.7	10.5
	Col %	10.5	10.8	
Total	n	1632	230	1862
	Row %	87.7	12.3	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1862 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 6 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' educational attainment were eliminated from this analysis. 70 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic. (b) Father's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

2. Father's Occupation

Table 3.6 -- Respondent's Father's Occupation

Fathers of one third of respondents were employed in executive, administrative, or management occupations.

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Executive, Administrative, or Management	649	35.6
Professional Specialty	435	23.9
Technician	38	2.1
Sales	191	10.5
Administrative Support	73	4.0
Service	48	2.6
Other	390	21.4
Total	1824	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1824 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked this question. 13 persons who responded "don't know" to this question were eliminated from this analysis. 93 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) Fathers' occupation at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (b) Father's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background. (c) Occupation was coded according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. Some categories were combined due to the small number of cases in these categories.

Table 3.7 -- Respondent's Father's Occupation by Age of Respondent

Older respondents were less likely than younger respondents to have a father who was employed in executive, administrative, or management occupations.

		Age of Respondent					
Father's Occupation		23 or Less	24 through 26	27 through 30	31 through 35	36 or More	Total
Executive, Administrative, or Management	n	177	228	128	61	54	648
	Row %	27.3	35.3	19.7	9.4	8.4	35.6
	Col %	46.7	37.0	31.3	26.8	28.4	
Professional Specialty	n	87	176	100	50	22	435
	Row %	20.1	40.4	22.9	11.5	5.2	23.9
	Col %	23.1	28.4	24.4	22.1	11.7	
Technician	n	6	8	12	6	7	38
	Row %	14.6	20.5	31.2	14.6	19.1	2.1
	Col %	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.4	3.8	
Sales	n	37	72	46	23	14	191
	Row %	19.1	37.5	24.3	12.0	7.1	10.5
	Col %	9.7	11.6	11.4	10.2	7.1	
Administrative Support	n	14	23	14	14	8	73
	Row %	19.3	32.1	18.6	18.9	11.1	4.0
	Col %	3.7	3.8	3.3	6.1	4.3	

continued ...

Table 3.7 (continued)

Father's Occupation		Age of Respondent: 23 or Less	24 through 26	27 through 30	31 through 35	36 or More	Total
	n	9	16	9	8	6	48
Service	Row %	18.9	33.1	18.9	16.3	12.8	2.6
	Col %	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.2	
	n	49	95	100	66	80	389
Other	Row %	12.6	24.3	25.7	16.9	20.5	21.3
	Col %	13.0	15.3	24.5	29.0	41.6	
	n	379	617	408	226	191	1822
Total	Row %	20.8	33.9	22.4	12.4	10.5	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1822 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on fathers' occupation. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on fathers' occupation. 13 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' occupation were eliminated from this analysis. 95 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986. (b) Fathers' occupation at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (c) Father's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background. (d) Occupation was coded according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. Some categories were combined due to the small number of cases in these categories.

Table 3.8 -- Respondent's Father's Occupation by Sex of Respondent

The occupational distribution of male respondents' fathers does not differ substantially from the occupational distribution of female respondents' fathers.

Father's Occupation		Sex of Respondent: Male	Female	Total
Executive, Administrative, or Management	n	413	236	649
	Row %	63.6	36.4	35.6
	Col %	35.9	35.1	
Professional Specialty	n	283	152	435
	Row %	65.2	34.8	23.9
	Col %	24.6	22.5	
Technician	n	22	16	38
	Row %	58.7	41.3	2.1
	Col %	1.9	2.3	
Sales	n	124	67	191
	Row %	65.0	35.0	10.5
	Col %	10.8	10.0	
Administrative Support	n	46	27	73
	Row %	63.2	36.8	4.0
	Col %	4.0	4.0	

continued ...

Table 3.8 (continued)

Father's Occupation		Sex of Respondent: Male	Female	Total
	n	34	14	48
Service	Row %	70.2	29.8	2.6
	Col %	2.9	2.1	
	n	228	162	390
Other	Row %	58.6	41.4	21.4
	Col %	19.8	24.0	
	n	1151	673	1824
Total	Row %	63.1	36.9	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1824 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on fathers' occupation. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on fathers' occupation. 13 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' occupation were eliminated from this analysis. 93 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) Fathers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (b) Father's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background. (c) Occupation was coded according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. Some categories were combined due to the small number of cases in these categories.

Table 3.9 -- Respondent's Father's Occupation by Race-Ethnicity of Respondent

Fathers of Asians were more likely than fathers of respondents of other identified race-ethnicity groups to have been employed in an executive, administrative, or management occupation.

		Race-Ethnicity of Respondent					
Father's Occupation		White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other	Total
Executive, Administrative, or Management	n	539	19	16	69	6	649
	Row %	83.1	2.9	2.5	10.6	.9	35.6
	Col %	34.8	32.0	32.4	46.9	28.7	
Professional Specialty	n	367	15	10	37	6	435
	Row %	84.5	3.4	2.3	8.5	1.4	23.9
	Col %	23.7	25.0	19.7	25.1	30.4	
Technician	n	31	1	1	3	1	38
	Row %	82.2	3.8	2.2	8.1	3.6	2.1
	Col %	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	7.0	
Sales	n	174	7	1	9	1	191
	Row %	90.9	3.5	.7	4.6	.3	10.5
	Col %	11.2	11.2	2.6	6.0	3.4	
Administrative Support	n	58	2	0	11	1	73
	Row %	79.3	3.4	.3	15.6	1.4	4.0
	Col %	3.8	4.1	.4	7.8	5.2	

Table 3.9 (continued)

Father's Occupation		Race-Ethnicity of Respondent: White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other	Total
Service	n	40	1	3	3	1	48
	Row %	83.1	1.5	7.1	6.9	1.4	2.6
	Col %	2.6	1.2	6.8	2.2	3.5	
Other	n	338	14	18	15	4	390
	Row %	86.8	3.7	4.7	3.7	1.1	21.4
	Col %	21.9	24.1	36.4	9.9	21.8	
Total	n	1547	60	50	147	19	1824
	Row %	84.8	3.3	2.7	8.1	1.1	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1824 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on fathers' occupation. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on fathers' occupation. 13 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' occupation were eliminated from this analysis. 93 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; 4 American Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos were combined with those identifying their race-ethnicity as "other." (b) Fathers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (c) Father's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background. (d) Occupation was coded according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. Some categories were combined due to the small number of cases in these categories.

Table 3.10 -- Respondent's Father's Occupation by Foreign Student Status of Respondent

Fathers of foreign respondents were more likely than their domestic counterparts to have been employed in an executive, administrative, or management occupation.

		Foreign Student Status of Respondent		
		Domestic	Foreign	
Father's Occupation				Total
Executive, Administrative, or Management	n	550	99	649
	Row %	84.8	15.2	35.8
	Col %	34.6	45.0	
Professional Specialty	n	373	60	432
	Row %	86.2	13.8	23.9
	Col %	23.4	27.2	
Technician	n	36	1	37
	Row %	96.6	3.4	2.0
	Col %	2.2	.6	
Sales	n	178	11	189
	Row %	94.4	5.6	10.4
	Col %	11.2	4.8	
Administrative Support	n	57	16	73
	Row %	77.9	22.1	4.0
	Col %	3.6	7.3	

continued ...

Table 3.10 (continued)

Father's Occupation		Foreign Student Status of Respondent: Domestic	Foreign	Total
	n	40	5	45
Service	Row %	88.8	11.2	2.5
	Col %	2.5	2.3	
	n	357	28	385
Other	Row %	92.7	7.3	21.3
	Col %	22.5	12.9	
	n	1590	219	1810
Total	Row %	87.9	12.1	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1810 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on fathers' occupation. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on fathers' occupation. 13 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on fathers' occupation were eliminated from this analysis. 107 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic. (b) Fathers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (c) Father's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background. (d) Occupation was coded according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations. Some categories were combined due to the small number of cases in these categories.

B. Characteristics of Respondent's Mother

1. Mother's Education

Table 3.11 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Mother

Mothers of about a third of the respondents attained a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

Mother's Education	Frequency	Percent
Did Not Complete High School	235	12.4
High School	598	31.6
Some Post-Secondary	512	27.0
College Degree	381	20.1
Master's Degree	150	7.9
Doctor's Degree	17	.9
Total	1893	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1893 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked this question. 8 persons who responded "don't know" to this question were eliminated from this analysis. 29 persons did not answer this question. (b) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about these data: Mother's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.12 -- Educational Attainment of Respondent's Mother by Sex of Respondent

Mothers of male respondents are slightly more likely than mothers of female respondents to have a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree.

		Sex of Respondent		
Mother's Level of Education		Male	Female	Total
Did Not Complete High School	n	135	101	235
	Row %	57.2	42.8	12.4
	Col %	11.4	14.1	
High School Diploma	n	385	212	597
	Row %	64.5	35.5	31.5
	Col %	32.7	29.6	
Some Post-Secondary	n	307	205	512
	Row %	60.0	40.0	27.0
	Col %	26.1	28.6	
College Degree	n	253	128	381
	Row %	66.5	33.5	20.1
	Col %	21.5	17.8	
Master's Degree	n	83	68	150
	Row %	55.0	45.0	7.9
	Col %	7.0	9.5	
Doctor's Degree	n	14	3	17
	Row %	80.7	19.3	.9
	Col %	1.2	.5	
Total	n	1176	716	1892
	Row %	62.2	37.8	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1892 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on mothers' educational attainment. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on mothers' educational attainment. 8 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on mothers' educational attainment were eliminated from this analysis. 30 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about these data: Mother's education is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

2. Mother's Employment Status

Table 3.13 -- Respondent's Mother's Employment Status

The mothers of about half the respondents worked for pay.

Mother's Employment Status	Frequency	Percent
Worked for Pay	991	51.7
Did Not Work for Pay	925	48.3
Total	1917	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1917 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include this question. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked this question. 5 persons who responded "don't know" to this question were eliminated from this analysis. 9 persons did not answer this question. Due to weighting of the sample, these numbers do not sum to 2053. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Remarks about the data: (a) Mothers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (b) Mother's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.15 -- Respondent's Mother's Employment Status by Sex of Respondent

Mothers of female respondents were slightly more likely than mothers of male respondents to have worked for pay.

Mother's Employment Status		Sex of Respondent: Male	Female	Total
Worked for Pay	n	596	395	990
	Row %	60.1	39.9	51.7
	Col %	49.9	54.6	
Did Not Work for Pay	n	597	328	925
	Row %	64.6	35.4	48.3
	Col %	50.1	45.4	
Total	n	1193	723	1916
	Row %	62.3	37.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1916 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on mothers' employment. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on mothers' employment. 5 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on mothers' employment were eliminated from this analysis. 9 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row totals.

Remarks about the data: (a) Mothers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (b) Mothers' occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.14 -- Respondent's Mother's Employment Status by Age of Respondent

Mothers of younger respondents were more likely to have been employed than mothers of older respondents.

		Age of Respondent					
Mother's Employment Status		23 or less	24 through 26	27 through 30	31 through 35	36 or more	Total
Worked for Pay	n	200	355	233	107	95	990
	Row %	20.2	35.9	23.5	10.8	9.6	51.7
	Col %	50.7	54.8	54.2	45.0	46.4	
Did Not Work for Pay	n	195	293	196	131	110	925
	Row %	21.1	31.7	21.2	14.1	11.8	48.3
	Col %	49.3	45.2	45.8	55.0	53.6	
Total	n	395	649	429	238	204	1915
	Row %	20.6	33.9	22.4	12.4	10.7	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1915 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on mothers' employment. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on mothers' employment. 5 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on mothers' employment were eliminated from this analysis. 10 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals. (c) Due to rounding, percents may not sum to exactly 100.0%.

Remarks about the data: (a) For purposes of this table, age is measured on January 1, 1986. (b) Mothers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (c) Mother's occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.16 -- Respondent's Mother's Employment Status by Foreign Student Status of Respondent

Mothers of domestic students were over one and three quarters times as likely as mothers of foreign students to have worked for pay.

		Foreign Student Status of Respondent		
Mother's Employment Status		Domestic	Foreign	Total
Worked for Pay	n	914	70	984
	Row %	92.9	7.1	51.7
	Col %	54.9	29.7	
Did Not Work for Pay	n	752	166	919
	Row %	81.9	18.1	48.3
	Col %	45.1	70.3	
Total	n	1666	237	1903
	Row %	87.6	12.4	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1903 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on mothers' employment. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on mothers' employment. 5 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on mothers' employment were eliminated from this analysis. 22 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to row or column totals.

Remarks about the data: (a) Mothers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (b) Students with dual citizenship with the U.S.A. were considered domestic. (c) Mothers' occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background.

Table 3.17 -- Respondent's Mother's Employment Status by Race-Ethnicity of Respondent

Mothers of Black respondents were more likely than mothers of respondents of other identified race-ethnicity groups to have worked for pay.

		Race-Ethnicity of Respondent					
Mother's Employment Status		White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other	Total
Worked for Pay	n	871	22	42	44	10	990
	Row %	88.0	2.3	4.3	4.5	1.0	51.7
	Col %	53.9	36.0	69.0	28.2	50.2	
Did Not Work for Pay	n	744	40	19	112	10	925
	Row %	80.4	4.3	2.0	12.1	1.1	48.3
	Col %	46.1	64.0	31.0	71.8	49.8	
Total	n	1616	62	61	157	20	1916
	Row %	84.3	3.2	3.2	8.2	1.1	100.0
	Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: (a) This table is based on the responses of 1916 respondents. 115 persons were given the short form of the questionnaire which did not include the question on mothers' employment. 8 persons who were raised in an institution were not asked the question on mothers' employment. 5 persons who responded "don't know" to the question on mothers' employment were eliminated from this analysis. 9 persons did not answer one or both of these questions. (b) Due to weighting of the sample and rounding, cell frequencies may not sum exactly to column totals.

Remarks about the data: (a) Mothers' occupation was at the time the respondent was sixteen years of age. (b) Mothers' occupation is an indicator of the respondent's socioeconomic background. (c) The Hispanic category includes 22 non-White Hispanics; the "other" category includes 4 American Indians.

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